DATE OF HEA HOUSE 9 and 8—The Mascott.

OASTRO-2 and 8—Erminie.

DALT'S THEATRE-9 and 8—The Taming of the Shrew.

DOCESTABER's-2 and 8—Minstrels.

EDBN MUSEE—WARWOFES.

GRAND OFFIRA HOUSE—3 and 8—Alone in Lennon.

HABRIGAN'S PARE THEATRE-2 and 8—McNooney's VI.

LYCSUM THEATRE-2 and 8—Masks and Faces.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—WILL West.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—9 and 8—Jim. the Penmi
METROFOLITAN OFFIRA HOUSE—3—Die Meistersinger. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S—Die Meistersinger. Niblo's Garden—2 and S—Black Crook. STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8-Rosina Vokes. BTAR THEATRE—2 and 8—Indiana THALIA.—Der Vagabund. THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and 8—May Bl

UNION SQUARE THEATHE—2 and 8—May Hossoms.
UNION SQUARE THEATHE—2 and 8—London Assurance.
WALLACK'S—2 and 8—Harbor Lights.
5TH AVENUE THEATHE—2 and 8—Marble Heart.
14TH ST. THEATHE—2 and 8—Denman Thompson.
23D-ST. TABERNACLE, NEAR 6TH-AVE.—Christ Before Pila 7TH-AVE. AND 55TH-ST.—9 a. m. and 11 p. Cyclorama of the Battles of Vicksburg.

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Business Nonces. OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactured T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st., New-York, Deaks, Library Tables, &c.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN.-Services in the chapel of Lambeth Palace to commemorate the consecration of Bishop Provoost of New-York, and Bishop White of Pennsylvania. === Anticipating an early dissolution of Parliament. ____ Mutual pacific assurances of France and Germany. ____ The European markets recovering from the war scare. == Debate in the House of Commons on Egypt. === Reinforcements voted in the Italian Chamber of Deputies for the army at Massowah.

Congress.-The Interstate Commerce bill and the Electoral Count bill signed. = Senate: Mr. Hoar's substitute for Mr. Beck's Railroad Attorney bill passed: Passage of the Direct Tax Refunding bill. = House: Two pension vetoes received. A resolution to make 100 a quorum of the Committee of the Whole,

DOMESTIC.-Desperadoes overpowered two officers on a western train and released a prisoner. Floods and intense cold reported. - Politicians fought a duel in North Carolina. === Testimony of the locksmith who opened the ballot-box for Democratic forgers at Camden, N. J. Talk of impeaching Secretary Manning. = Indiana Republicans decided to hold no more joint conventions. = Bill introduced in the Senate at Albany to relieve charitable institutions of the water tax. == Bill to repeal the law relating to water meters introduced in the Assembly. = Threatened strike of Chicago printers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Little change in the strike; coal-cart drivers in Brooklyn refused to work, = Comments on Dr. McGlynn's statement. = The Grand Jury favored an additional criminal court-room, = Warden Green, of the Kings County Penitentiary, shot by a discharged convict. Delay sought in the O'Neil case. Report of the Subway Commission. No light on the Breslau murder mystery. Indians from the Carlisle School at the Academy of Music, === Mr. Beecher at the Amherst dinner; Dr. Storrs absent. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)-47d. per ounce-78.14 cents. Stocks opened steady, suffered a small reaction, and then improved, closing strong at near the best prices of the day.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Fair, Stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 34°; lowest, 21°; average, 2758°.

The centenn'al anniversary of the consecration in England of the first Bishops of New-York and of Pennsylvania was duly celebrated yesterday at Lambeth Palace in London and Christ Church in Philadelphia, It will doubtless gratify many Episcopalians to see the importance of their Church in America thus recognized. The amenities of the occasion are in pleasing contrast with the unwillingness which the Tory Auglican Church showed previous to 1787 to let the American Episcopalians have any Bishop at all.

The tragedy in Breslau, Suffolk County. I. I., seems to have been a double murder for the sake of robbery. To the perpetrator of the horrid work there is, as yet, no clew; but shrewd detectives should at least find several excellent points to start from. The lock of hair in the dead woman's hand is one. The county and town authorities about Breslau will doubtless see the necessity of making the greatest possible exertions to discover the murderers. Long Island has many attractions as a place of residence; but the unpleasant chance which every one who lives there now has of being murdered in his bed by thieving tramps cannot be counted among them.

The Democratic Representatives in Washington are growing wrathful over the way the Administration treats them. Mr. Cleveland himself has bardly ever taken the trouble to conceal the contempt he feels for the House. That had to be borne; but Mr. Manning's scorn is mother thing, and there is actually talk of censuring or impeaching him because he informed his party associates in the House the other day that certain information which they asked him for was in the regular annual reports already sent to, Congress. Of course, nothing will come of this talk. A majority of the Democratic Representatives in Congress have wit enough to know that they have courted the affronts which a high and mighty Administration is pleased to bestow upon them.

Members of the present Excise Board are doing well. The chances are that their recent advances in the schedule prices of licenses wil! prove a good thing. If in addition to that, they resolve, as they are thinking of doing, not to allow a new liquor-shop to be opened in any Assembly District in the city which already has more than one such place for every 500 inhabitants, they will rise still higher in public estimation. It would be better if this reform were in the ratio of one to 1,000; but one to 500 would be a great improvement upon the present state of affairs, which tolerates one drinking-place to every 125 of New-York's population. Yet whether the Excise Commissioners adopt such a resolution or not, the increment in favor of high-hoense should be pushed with as much energy as ever. No halfway measure like the resolution of an Excise Board (which could be repealed easily enough) will satisfy the honest advocates of temperance in this city.

Every New-Jersey politician who has known about the Camden case has been convinced from the first that there was fraud in it on the part of the Democratic managers of the elec-the Speaker to any member of the House. The flee. The trouble was to prove it, and that numerical restrictions remain unaltered. The

the Republicans were able to do yesterday A locksmith was produced before the tuvestigating committee at Camden, and testified that he opened the Centre Township ballot-box (shown in court) by picking the locks one night in November. He did not see any votes taken out, but undoubtedly after the box was opened enough ballots were changed from Haines to Turley to insure the latter's election on a recount. It is by work of this kind that the followers of ex-Governor Abbett hope to place him in the Senate of the United States! If one did not know how tough, morally, the Democratic politicians of New-Jersey are, one might hope that their present schemes would be abandoned from very shame. As it is, the ex-Governor will doubtless stick to the last, and every effort will be made to screen the perpetrators of this crime against the citizens of New-Jersey.

TURPITUDE NEEDING A CHECK.

Turpie, of Indiana, is not a Senator, but a claimant. He will present himself with a certificate signed by the Democratic Governor, it is true, but that is not the only evidence which the laws and the Senate require. The duly appointed presiding officer of the joint convention, by which it is pretended he was elected, who was presiding over the body at the time, will certify to the Senate, as he declared in the convention, that there was no election. The financial officers of the State will refuse to recognize as legally organized the Senate which took part in the vote. The Lieutenant-Governor elected by the people last November, having been fraudulently excluded from his rights as President of the Senate, will offer his protest. The Republican members of both House and Senate will protest that the expulsion of a Senator lawfully elected by the people was illegal, and that the seating of another, who had no right to a place in that body, gave the one more vote required to make Turpic a pretended majority. All these questions will have to be passed upon, not by a caucus of law-breakers, but by the Senate of the United States, before this fraud can reap its reward. It is most desirable that this peculiarly im-

pudent attempt to steal a seat in the Senate should be met at the very threshold with effective rebuke. The control of the Senate for two years is not the only stake. Even if, besides Reagan, of Texas, and the West Virginia Senators not yet chosen, the Democrats could seat claimants from Indiana and New-Jersey. they would have only thirty-seven members, while the Republicans have thirty-eight without and thirty-nine with Mr. Riddleberger. By voting with the Democrats Mr. Riddleberger could only make a tie. But two years hence the terms of twenty-six Senators will expire. of whom twelve are from Southern States and all Democrats; Mr. McPherson is from New-Jersey, Mr. Riddleberger is from Virginia, and Senators are also to be elected from Colorado. Oregon, Minnesota and New-Hampshire. It needs little forecast to see that, if claimants are scated to make a tie this year, enough other frauds will be perpetrated to secure control of the Senate after the next Presidential election. Already the Senate has suffered seats to be stolen by fraud and assassination in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and Democrats are expected to carry these seats without doubt two years hence. If allowed to steal two Northern seats by fraud this year, there are Democrats who will stop at no crime to secure the rest they want. Senators must realize that it is time to put

an end to this business. They have listened with a comfortable indifference much too long to accounts of crimes in Southern States, by which the rightful power of the people has been greatly abridged. This year and last, desperate struggles have produced an epidemic of crimes in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and New-Jersey. If the Senate goes on admitting creatvres of fraud to seats one after another, it will cease to represent the will of the people within about two years. The place to begin indignant ulent claimant from Indiana presents himself. asking a right to wield as much power in the government of this country as a Senator of undoubted right from New-York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, Mr. Turpie, the claimant, ought to be told to go back and get elected by a valid Legislature representing the people, if he can,

When treason threatened the Government in 1861, it cost Senators something of a wrench to put out Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, as unfit for seats in that body. Either of these expelled members had far better right to sit and vote in the Senate than Mr. Turnie, who comes as the creature of crime alone. The rebellion against law, in which the later Democracy of 1887 is engaged, does not make the mistake of retiring from the Senate with nese in air; it stays and helps to gather other fruits of fraud-to admit other pretenders as fast as the people in the different States can be robbed of their rights. This has gone far enough, and the new kind of rebellion needs to be arrested in the flagrant case of Turpie from Indiana.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. Reform of procedure in the Commons is safe question for the Tory Government. The present rules were adopted at a special autumn session held under Mr. Gladstone's direction for the purpo e of giving to Parliament command over its own time. Those rules have not been as effective as the Liberal leaders predicted. Obstruction is almost as easy under the amended as it was under the old rules : and debates are as interminable as ever. When the Tory leader of the Commons demands further modifications of procedure, the Opposition on the English side cannot deny that amendments are required in order to facilitate the transaction of business. The Irish members may prolong the debate over the new rules as they did when Mr. Gladstone was striving to reduce procedure to a more satisfactory state but their Liberal allies cannot consistently unite with them. The Government will undoubtedly carry its proposed reform. A Coercion bill can then be introduced, and under pressure of more stringent rules be rapidly advanced to its final stages.

It is a singular fact that of all legislative assemblies the House of Commons is the most wasteful in point of time and the most helpless in the transaction of public business, Expedients which have been adopted in nearly every other Parliament are either rejected outright at Westminster, or introduced under limitations that impair their efficiency. The previous question rule, by which in other capitals debate is cut off and a critical division forced, has only been sanctioned in London within a few years, and then only under conditions rendering it inoperative. The Speaker is allowed to propose at his discretion that the question shall be put; but the division cannot be taker without the consent of 200 members, or with the opposition of 40 members when more than 100 favor it. These numerical limitations paralyze the operation of the rule. The previous question is seldom, if ever, called for in the Commons. Mr. Smith, in his proposed amendments, merely transfers the power of demanding the closure, as it is termed in England, from

House, however, is curtailed. Under the present rules such a motion can be made if forty members rise in their places to support it. Under the amended rule the Speaker's consent must be obtained to the motion after a written application has been handed in. This is the only important modification of procedure which the cable dispatches have announced. This is obviously too large a discretionary power to be lodged in the Chair.

The great restorative change that is required is one that will multiply means of action through the medium of standing committees. Two committees of this order were authorized by Mr. Gladstone's amended rules, and measures reported by them were to have the same standing as measures reported from the Committee of the Whole for final passage. Two important bills were dealt with by one of these committees and passed by the Commons at one session; but the system has not been followed during the last two years. In nearly every other Parliament the details of legislation are ordered by standing committees; but at Westminster laborious discussion in the whole house is considered an indispensable committee stage. The new rules proposed by Mr. Smith do not tend to develop the powers and efficiency of organized agencies of the House; nor is the operation of the previous question made simple and decisive.

THE WILD INDIAN AS A MODEL. Dr. McGlynn would reform things backward. He wants to turn the civilized world back to

the barbarism from which it began to emerge

when the present civilization began, Thus he quotes disputed passages from St Basil and St. Ambrose, and interprets them to maintain the doctrine of communism. Then he declares, "I have taught, and I shall continue to teach, in speeches and writings, as long as I live, that land is rightfully the property of the people in common, and that private ownership of land is against natural justice, no matter by what civil or ecclesiastical laws it may be sanctioned; and I would bring about, instantly, if I could, such change of laws, all the world over, as would confiscate private property in land, without one penny of compensation to the miscalled owners

What is this but the practice of our wild Indians? They hold their lands in common. The earnest efforts of misguided reformers have been directed to plans for getting the Indians to hold lands in severalty, that they might acquire notions of responsibility and stability, and so emerge from barbarism. "Not so," shouts Dr. McGlynn, "keep them in barbarism. The land is rightfully the property of the people in common. The wild Indian is the type you should imitate!

The German tribes held that notion some two thousand years ago. Dr. McGlynn would turn back the hands on the dial of civilization for that two thousand years,

THE PRIVATE BILL EVIL. This Congress will at least outrank all former ones in the number of bills its members have introduced. So far nearly 14,500 have been presented. Three-fourths of these being to the House. And still the number continues to grow every week. There is practically no chance for any measure introduced now. The majority of these eleventh-hour bills are offered merely to gratify constituents, their sponsors knowing that they will not be called on to speak for them, as committees will not consider them. But they lumber up the records of Congress, and in one way and another cost the people a good deal of money.

Three-fourths of the 14,500 bills are of a private nature, and should not occupy the attention of Congress. The printing of them costs introduced. So far nearly 14,500 have been pensejustic

vate nature, and should not occupy the attention of Congress. The printing of them costs a large sum. A computation made at the last session showed that about half a million dollars had been expended in a few years in mereand unflinching resistance is when the fraud- pense of reprinting it with accompanying re- be free from suspicion of improper motives. unsatisfactory and unjust alike to the public would be an excellent thing if Congress would adopt some of the measures pending on its calendars to meet this private bill evil.

DR. MGLYNN'S STATEMENT.

The long statement prepared by Dr. McGlynn calls for no essential modification of the view of his position which was based upon the general facts known before he presented his side of the case. It is indeed in large part an acknowledgment of the justice of the discipline to which he has been subjected, for it is a frank admission of the contumacious character of his own conduct toward his ecclesiastical superiors. He specifically declares that he repeatedly refused to obey even peremptory orders from his diocesan; that he first ignored and then repudiated orders from the Propaganda; that he defiantly announced his intention to continue teaching doctrines which the Church whose orders he has taken distinctly holds to be pernicious and false and against public morals doctrines, moreover, which are equally reprobated by all who believe in sane ethics through out the civilized world. Dr. McGlynn does not in his statement throw any new light upon the situation. All he says confirms the previous conviction that his own apparently deliberate course left his Church no alternative in dealing with him. A priest who arrogates to himself the authority to decide what doctrines are true. what is the decision of the Pope upon matters of doctrine, what manner of obedience he owes youd mere remonstrance.

The most remarkable fact about the case is fatal weakness of his own position. Next to this in peculiarity is his inability to recognize the utter incompatibility of the land doctrine as he presents it with any system of religion or philosophy founded upon the principles of equity as agreed upon by mankind since the dawn of intellectual development. If the Doctor had halted at the confession of belief that private property in land is opposed to natural justice, there would certainly have been abandant room for dispute, but there would not have existed the necessity for positive and unhesitating condemnation of his position, which is enforced, not only on his ecclesiastical superiors, but on all who value common honesty. by his concluding expression, to wit: "I would bring about instantly, if I could, such change of laws all the world over as would confiscate private property in land, without one penny of compensation to the miscalled owners." sentence differentiates Dr. McGlynn's land doctrine from nearly all others; takes it out of the

privilege of moving the adjournment of the R possible for any Church, and perhaps least to tolerate in the most general way, so flagrant a renunciation of the simplest law of right and wrong, is indeed by far the most astonishing thing in the whole proceedings.

Dr. McGlynn's friends cannot but be grieved by the proofs he gives of his determination to adhere stiffly to a position so clearly untenable. He has unfortunately for himself selected a ground of quarrel with his superiors which it is impossible for him seriously to defend. Had he broken with Rome over some question really touching the question of civic freedom, or involving some attempt at Roman interference with conscience or secular affairs, there can be no doubt that he would have drawn to his side thousands of American citizens jealous of their rights and liberties and keen to resent the least invasion of them. But here there is, firstly, a matter of subordination and discipline, and as to that Dr. McGlynn is even on his own showing altogether wrong; secondly, there is a matter of doctrine, and on that point the Doctor has against him not only the authority of the Propaganda and the Vatican, but the consensus of civilized secular opinion throughout the world. As to his superiors, he is plainly in contumacy; as to the doctrine he elects to teach in defiance of his Uhurch, he is as plainly in heresy when judged by the canon both of Christian and merely moral economy. It is a melancholy position, no matter how viewed. It is deplorable that so able, so amiable, so useful a man should have been misled in so fatal a manner. It may well be believed that his concern for his fellow-men first softened him to the reception of what seemed a reform measure, and then blinded him to the immorality whose acceptance could alone give a practical aspect to the doctrine; but, however sympathy may attend upon the good priest and kind counsellor, it must be felt that he has brought his own ecclesiastical career to a close, and under circumstances which almost preclude hope of any compensating opportunity.

JUDGES OR NO JUDGES! The proposal to increase largely the number of judges of the Court of General Sessions has been frequently criticised in THE TRIBUNE and its folly has been shown. "The New-York Times," while at last adopting the views which THE TRIBUNE has advocated, has made one of those beautifully executed somersaults on the subject which only an experienced flopper could accomplish with utter unconsciousness of the absurdity of the act. What means could be more fitting than the Mugwumpian "deadly parallel" to exhibit this inconsistency in the treatment of the Ives bill and the Police Justices' report.

Ives bill and the Police Justices' report.

The Times, January 17.

"While it is true that more space is needed for the thomal judges would impose properaccommodation of the upon the city's taxpayers a criminal courts, and that an new burdening about \$75,000 a diffiound building is reasyen. If the four judges quired for the use of munici, were needed this sum might pal departments which now well be expended in procure process for rent, there is an Mr. Ives must know this, if imperative demand for the he knows anything about additional judges. The lack the present condition of the of a new public banding will deneral Sessions Court, not stop the work of the courts, but until the number written by Justice Kilbreth of Judges shall be increased Did not he and his associates it will be impossible to dis know that for want of room pense justice in the cases of only two of the three Gennandress of accused and are card Sessions Judges are empressed persons."

We thus learn that there is an imperative dely printing private bills. The same bill, no mand for more judges who are not needed, and matter how often rejected, is introduced in each that the Police Justices have presented a strong Congress, and the people are put to the expense of reprinting it with accompanying re-

in reconsidering it. This is not only a mistake, teristic kindness advised Horace White, the Editorbut a positive evil. The present method is also in chief of "The Evening Post," to request the young men of his staff to stop spelling boy with a and the claimants, the honest bills suffering be- large B. We pointed out to Mr. White that his cause of the dishonest ones. Numerous methods young men were simply catering to the lunatic of relief have been proposed, but so far none asylums in printing boy in that manner under has been adopted. The creation of the Court the impression that the feat was a brilliant of Claims, owing to its limited jurisdiction, has not dimmished the pressure on Congress. It Post of yesterday that Mr. White has taken our advice. The "Boy" has left the columns of the paper. This encourages us to bender Mr. White another piece of advice. Place a high license on lying in your editorial rooms and see if it will not work a much needed reform. consent," says "The Post," "this is one of the worst Legislatures we have had at Albany in reand published in full in yesterday's TRIBUNE cent years." By all means, Mr. White, try a high

> "The Albany Argus" sneers a bitter sneer at that distinguished Democrat, Colonel Henry Watterson of Louisville. When last heard from the Colonel was taking three meals a day as usual.

Democratic newspapers which are endeavoring o produce the impression that Matthews and martyr are convertible terms are respectfully referred to Senator Vance's explanation of his vote against confirmation. Mr. Vance Dem. aserts that he voted against Matthews "because he was a negro carpet-bagger." "Carpet-bagger" is a black eye not only for Matthews but for Cleveland. The Senator evidently is a firm believer in the doctrine of local self-government. If Matthews had hailed from Washington, D. C., rather than from Albany, N. Y., he most likely would have voted for him.

Spies will now be looking for a proxy to hang

District-Attorney Martine indicates that he shall move for the trial of another Alderman on Monday. There are only two of the original hirteen conspirators left to be tried. These are Cleary and Reilly. If they have any sense at all they will plead guilty and throw themselves on the court's mercy. When Jachne was convicted to his ecclesiastical superiors, and in brief as- the "boodle" gang comforted themselves by saysumes the right to be a law to himself in all ing that his was no test case; that the jury were these relations, clearly has proceeded far be- forced to convict either Jachae or the head of the Detective Police; and that his bad character was fatal to him. They hailed the disagreement Dr. McGlynn's apparent failure to perceive the in McQuade's case as a guarantee of their safety. and when he was convicted on the second trial they did not lose heart. They attributed the adverse result to the Metz testimony. They planned to make O'Neil's case the real test. He was an old man, with a long and honorable life and a large family behind him. They had new evidence with which to meet Katie Metz. And yet they failed utterly to deceive the jury. If Cleary and Reilly wish to spare themselves any more perjuries and years of imprisonment in Sing sing, they will plead guilty and trust themselves to the court.

All Europe seems to be waving the bloody shirt.

If any liquor dealer does not approve the action of the Excise Board in raising license fees to \$200, he can, whether naturalized or not, exercise the full prerogative of an American citizen-and get out of the business.

David B. Hill is looking out after his own const defences, anyhow,

District-Attorney Martine has excellent grounds for his belief that he will be able to convict all

department of the city government. If the other bribe-takers who have not fled and some of the bribe-givers are sent to Sing Sing, Mr. Martine will close his term on January 1, 1888, with such a record as few District-Attorneys have been able to make in New-York.

This ambitious paraphrase of a well-known epis poem is found in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, "The Detroit News":

We do not want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We'll scoop in all the fishing grounds
And the whole Dominion, too. That's all right with a triding qualification.

We move to amend by adding as follows: But, though we'll take the Canadas, If needful it appears. We most respectfully decline The boodlers and cashiers.

The bribe-taker who thinks he is safe because no one saw the bullet hit the dog makes a fatal

It is scientifically demonstrated that fat men have less blood than lean ones. This fact may account for the difference in temperament between the Hon. Grover Cleveland and the Hon. John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.

The saloon will not be kept out of politics as long as the third party keeps in.

Edward Everett Hale contributes a paper to The Chautauquan" in which he argues that by the time a man is twenty-five years old he ought to know what is the range of his abilities. The fact is, however, that many a man who is a good deal past twenty-five doesn't know the range of his abilities. Look at Frank Hurd. He thought that the range of his abilities would land him in the I.th Congress until the returns from the back, districts had been heard from. Then he found that he was poor authority on ranges.

The liquor dealers in this city threaten to boycott the brewers. Let the good work go on.

A little power seems to be making the Demo crats mad. In Colorado, led by a Democratic Sheriff, the members of that party mobbed the newly-elected Republican county officers, burned their property, and at the pistol's mouth forced one of them to resign. Defeated at the polls in Indians, they threatened to arrest their successful opponent and foreibly prevented him from taking his seat as Lieutenant Governor. They then forcibly ejected Republicans from their legislative seats and claim to have elected a Senator. In New-Jersey, by the aid of armed men, they took possession of the Assembly Chamber, locked the Republicans out, and sought to organize the Legislature by force. Failing in that, they ousted Republicans from their sents and seem prepared to go to any length to carry their point. If this is not madness, what is it?

The following correspondence will not be trans mitted to the Senate. It is justly considered the President's private property:

DEAR GROVER: Manning may desert you, but as for me, I'll be the last rat to leave the sinking ship.

A-G-ST-S H. G-RL-ND.

Captain Crezan ought to read the life of Lincela. When a candidate for Congress his Whig supporters raised \$200 and gave it to him to defray his expenses. After the election he returned \$109.25 with the explanation that he only expended seventy-five cents, as he used his own herse to travel with and was entertained by friends. What would become of Cregan if he hould undertake to return the money given hun for election expenses which he did not expend?

regular flays, the Democracy is all wings.

They need some judges out in Indianapolis like Justice Barrett to give those bribing Democrats some ideas on moral treason.

Mr. Stravenhagen, the favorite pupil of the late Canon Liszt, who is the musical iten of the day in England, is a air young German of the ultra-Teutonic type, with abun-lant light brown hair, pale face and classical features. Mrs. Caroline K. Newman, who died a few days ago at Brunawick, Me., at the age of eighty-nine years, was the

widow of Professor S. P. Newman, of Bowdein College, and a sister of the late Governor Kent of Maine. The new Earl of Iddesleigh, who has for some time been deputy chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue s reputed to be one of the ablest men in the British Civil

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Houghton, of Cambridge, Mass.

tensing, is described as a little man very ugly to look at, with eyes like a frog's and month reaching from ear ear. He is opposed to Bismarck ostensibly on patrithat in 1866 by the annexation of Hanover he was elim-inated from a fat office which he had held in that king dom. He is the reverse of Bismarck in nearly all reof the is the reverse of insularon in least, and co-cts. Hismarck is big. Windthorst little; the former gin and overbearing, the latter polished and snave; one a sturdy Protestant, the other an ardent Roman; the Chancellor proud of his big. blacksmith-like his, the Opposition Leader valu of his lifty white fin-sover which a manicure spends an hour a day; and ally Hismarck a deep drinker of good German beer, Windthorst a free tippier of choice brands of French

Age and its infirmities are the cause of the approaching retir ment of President Pickard from the lowa State University.

Professor E. Coppee Mitchell, the Dean of the Law school of the University of Pennsylvania, who died last week in Philadelphia, was a native of Georgia and a grandson of Governor Mitchell of that State. He was also a nephew of the historian, Professor Henry Coppee, and married a daughter of Histor Stevens of Philadelphia. He was highly popular in the University, and in sholition to his lectures and work as Dean, had a large practice at the Philadelphia bar.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House of Commons. is a cold, hard-headed business man, incapable of stirring

The Rev. Stopford Wentworth Brooke, who has just seen settled over the First Church of Boston, has six sisters at home in England. As he is a bachelor, he is going to get them to come over two at a time and keep house for him.

Queen Victoria has offered Osborne Cottage to the ncess of Wales caring the Prince's absence abroad, but the Princess will probably go to the Riviera to meet her sister, the Empress of Russia.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"A few years ago," says The Methodist Times, of London, "a liturgical service was introduced into a new suburban Methodist Church in the great town of Bradford. There was a great outcry against it from outsiders, but it has been a conspicuous success. Several families that had gone to the Established Church have returned. That congregation is now one of the largest, most spirittablish a liturgical service in Leeds was defeated by a narrow majority of the local authorities. Methodism suffered irreparable injury in Leeds, from the short sighted policy which has insisted upon a cast-iron uniformity

reen the acts. It may result in his acting bad e drinks. [Macon Telegraph.

A Western man says that one difference between the East and the West is that in the East they have donkey parties, while in the West they have progressive donkey

We've fairly flung our gauntlet At haughty England's feet, But we've got a little wantlet: We rather need a fleet. To slaughter foes defiant Of course is only fun. Ent we'd feel more self-reliant If we only had a gun.

We are strong; war's but a play for Us; we've men, wealth, cities grand [By the way, towns would be safer Moved a little bit inland]. We are talking ! Fixed our course is;

Let each vaunting nation heed; For forts, fleets, guns and forces Are the only things we need! Some of the readers of The Boston Advertiser are un

happy because that venerable and learned journal inad vertently the other day used the phrase, " That rarest o rara aves." They never allow Homer to nod in Boston.

The Boston Globe now boasts a circulation throughout the month of January, 1887, exceeding on week days by 1,000 the average circulation for the same period of what calls "our little brother, The Daily Herald," and an average circulation during the same period of its Sunday

"That is a beautiful hat you have on. Miss Pyregilite."
"Do you really think so, Mr. Jenkyns! You fisterer!
"Because I think it."
"But you've no idea. Why, the dreadful thing only cost \$50. I put it on to day because it was raining and I wanted to spoil it."—[Town Topics.

In these days of progress we quite expect to hear of progressive toboggan parties.

A new paper says: "Poetically, we shall support the Democratic party and the present Administration." This is a new departure—if not a typographical error. The present Administration needs support, but we don't be-lieve a dozen columns of poetry a day would prevent is from failing in 1888.—[Norristown Herald. Rand, McNally & Co have just issued their Bankers

Directory for the current half-year, and an examination of its contents and arrangement justifies the publishers in their confidence that the new edition will prove to be more complete, convenient and useful than any of its predecessors. They have been fortunate in attaching to this department of their business Mr. John S. Lang-worthy, resently and for many years Deputy-Controller of the Currency, whose experience and reputation are sure to enhance the value and promote the circulation of the Directory.

Newspaper men in Germany have to be very careful about punctuation. The Hofer Tagebiati a short time age said that a decoration had been conferred upon Count von Holstein. By an oversight an exclamation point instead of a period appeared at the end of the sentence; and for this the authorities seized the whole issue, and instituted a suit against the editor for atrocious libel.

I notice that several morning papers always put on their lists of persons at an entertainment: "Among the invited guesta." If New-Yorkers were as the Washington people are, two columns would be needed, one for those invited by the hostess and one for those invited by them, selves. I near funny tales from the capital, and if one-half of these rumors are true, cards of simission and a policeman, club in hand, at the door, must be needed at every entertainment to keep out unbidden guests.—[Town Tooles.

In a recent I sue, The Elizabeth City (N. C.) Economia contained the following paragraph: "The genial winter atmosphere pervades all space, and our people are hospitable to strangers. We would that all who wheeze and neeze North of Mason and Dixon's line could have been here for the last few days." And then just under it the following item of newsappears : " Friday night, 6th inst., two colored girls, aged twelve and eighteen years respectively, were frozen to death in Durant's Neck. Their mother, Emma Blanchard, sent them to a neigh-bor's on an errand, and on their way home dark overtook them in a dense, large woods, where they lost their way, and groping about in the intense cold and darkness and were found half a mile apart."

Omaha Man-Well, well; so the X. Y. Z. railroad had a catastrophe this morning.

Tired Traveller-Yes; the cars jumped the track while going at sixty miles an hour.

"Gracious! And of course took fire at once!"

"No; we ran into the river, thank heaven."—[Omaha World.

MUSIC.

SYMPHONY CONCERT IN CHICKERING HALL, For his second symphonic matinee given in Chick-ering Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Van der Stucken arranged a programme which was evidently designed to please the tastes of those who enjoy music that causes neither brain racking nor psychological causes neither brain-racking nor psychological catacitysms in the hearing. The opening and the closing pieces of the contect were an overture by Chermbini to the open of "Faniska" and a symphony by Beethoven (No. I in C major both comparatively unfamiliar works by familiar composers. To all intents and purposes they took the place which Mr. Van der Stucken generally concedes in his schemes to not and purposes they took the place which Mr. Van der Stucken generally concedes in his schemes to new compositions. Neither needed an apology; they were well met with each other and with all the music asso-ciated with them. They were finely played, too, the symphony superbly, Mr. Van der Stucken having obviously and successfully bestowed much care upon its details. The reading was elequent and transparent, a time chimax was worked up in the hast movement, and the rivithmical figures were sharply defined in all the departments of the band.

The other purely orchestral numbers were three short pieces in the middle of the programme: Mozart's

The other purely orchestral numbers were three short pieces in the middle of the programme: Mozart's "Turkish March." Wagner's "Albumblatt," and the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. The charming Wagner Idyl had to be repeated. After the overture and symphony the most interesting, as it was also the most charming feature of the atternoon, was Schumann's exquisite cycle of Spanish songs ("Spanisches Liederspael") with planofacte accompaniment, the latter played with such tastefulness and skill by M. Adolf Glose as to challenge hearty commendation. The singers were Mrs. Isidora Martinez, Miss Marie Graebl, Mr. W. H. Rieger and Mr. Franz Remmertz. The latter came in on almost a mousent's notice to take the place of Dr. Carl Martin who was announced on the bills but was prevented from singing by the death of his son. The fact that Mr. Kemmertz was a substitute for another cart Martin who was another than the fact that Mr. Remmertz was a substitute for another who had studied the music with the rest of the ouaries was not to be read in the performance, which was spirited and intelligent throughout, though the sombre color of Mrs. Martinez's voice robood the marvellonaly poetical and passionate music of some of its affectiveness. In vocal quality the quartet was not wisely put together. Miss Grackl distinguished herself in this music, as also in a fine archaic duct from Handel's "Radaunisto," with Mrs. Martinez, which was given with Franc's instrumentation. with Franz's instrumentation.

A COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

Glee Chir's Rooms in West Pifty-numest. last night was signalized by the co-operation of Mrs. C. M. Raymond, Aunie Louise Cary has seldom permitted her beautiful pleasure of the unfortunate or the help of the needy. The concert last night was given out of compilment to Mrs. J. E. Wilson. Those who participated in it, heades Mrs. Raymond, were Miss Elia Earle, Miss Narie Hissell, William Dennison, W. H. Beckett, Francis F. Powers, Acold Har-degen, Alfred D. Hobbard and Mrs. Wilsor. Mrs. Raym nd was heard in a quarter "Spring Song" by Pinsuti, and two trios, "Break, break, break, break, break, break, break, by Amderton, and "Come, 'its now our festal hour,' by Wallace, A large and fashionatic audience was present.

MR. SHERWOOD'S RECITAL.

Mr. William H. Sherwood gave the first of two plane forte recitals at Chickering Hall last wight. The second will take place this afternoon. Mr. Sherwood was heard in a fine list of pieces which served to display his finhet technique and his musicianly taste. His concert aught forward Mrs. Otis Rockwood, a seprano, brought forward Mrs. Dtis Rockwood, a sojerano, a native of Worcester, Mass. and the Chevaller B. De Salas, a violinist, who came to us recently from Europa with a line reputation, which be sustained in his performances of the violin part of Beethoven's "Kreu zer" Somata and Wienlawski's fantasia on themes from "Faust," The usero mer is a Havanese negro, of Fare intellectual and artistic onlying Mrs. was educated in music at the Paris and Leipsic conservatories. He was warmly received ast flight.

"LORENGRIN" AT THE METROPOLITAN, Herr Auton Schott's second performance at the German Opera last night was in Wagner's " Lobengtin." German Opera last night was in Wagner's Locengrin. The house was crowded and the representation was keenly enjoyed. Herr Schott plainly made an effort, and with success, too, to avoid his besetting sin of unumeralness and gave much greater satisfaction than in "Rienzi." The cast was improved over those of the previous performances of this season by the substitution of Herr Robinson for Dr. Rasch as Telegramond. Herr Von Milde sang the part of the Heruld well.

TURPLE'S LATEST ADHERENT. When a member of the House yesterday rose in his place and went more than half way of meet a suspiciou, declaring in the most carnest manner that his "hands were clean," etc., many of those present fell like exciatining "the gentleman doth protest too much.

GOVERNOR FORAKER'S SUCCESSOR. Prom The Concurant Commercian Gazette.

Quite a number of the politicians who take a particular interest in Ohio politics have named as the propable candidate of the Republicans for Governor, under the circumstances, General John Beatty. The drift of opinion seems to be that he is the man if Governor Foraker adheres to his resolution to retire.

SENATOR PAYNE ON A NATIONAL ARMAMENT.

SENATOR PAYNE ON A NATIONAL ARMAMENT.

Wathington Impairs to The Cheimsatt Enquirer.

"A war footing," said he Isenator Payne, "should be our peace footing. I favor an appropriation of one hundred millions, if necessary, for the secretary of the Navy, and then orrect him to go alread and have constructed a naval establishment that would be the saintration of the civilized world. Another hundred millions if it be needed I would give to the Secretary of war, and direct him to make a chain of coast and sesport defences whose menace would of itself be sufficient warning for foreign powers to keep off. I believe in putting this Nation on a footing te cope with any power of the world either on the high sea or on the land. We can take care of ourselves on the land now, but we need a first-class navy. When we were actually engaged in war we were the admiration of all nations, so far ahead were we in naval architecture. The piping times of peace have stopped our progress in this respect, but if the Navy is to be put upon a plane commensurate with our standing we have the genus awaiting only the chance to equip the most formidable feet in the world."

A GAME THAT TWO CAN PLAY AT.

From The Boston Journal.

Whatever may be thought of the wissiom of the declaration of the Canadian Minister of Fisheries at Campobello, that the purpose of the Canadian policy last season was to "harass the Yankees" until they came to terms, the candor and truthfulness of the statement are beyond praise.

If there is "harassing" to be done it will not be henceforth as one-sided as hitherto.

THE SOUTH OUGHT TO KNOW.

From The Allants Constitution.

War is indirectly a great civilizer. It has played an important part in the world's progress, and while we may intigate its horors, and make appeals to arms less frequent, we cannot hope to persuade all men to turn their swords into ploughshares and pruning-hooks.

A QUAKER VIEW OF IT.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Joking aside, Canada is able, with England's assistance, to prepare for war much more quickly than we can. Louis Napoleou thought he was about ready to whip all creation, but found that his next-door neighbor was too much for him. We could light if we were ready, but is will take us a long time to get ready.

category of economic propositions; and makes the rest of the "boodle" gang on whom he can lay issue exceeding that of "our little brother's Sunday Herald" by nearly 24,000. Both papers support Cleveof it an audacions indersement of naked spoli- his hands. The three convictions already secured ation. How so capable a man can have thought are highly creditable to the criminal prosecution and. The politics of The Globe are bad, but they are at